Nippon Times

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France Is Obdurate On Reich Split-Up; Bars Allied Efforts

Gen. Clay Blast Uncompromising Stand in Official Report to Washington

The French Foreign Office has refused to accept responsibility for occupation difficulties in Germany, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Saturday which quoted the Quai d'Orsay spokesman as saying that France was still opposed to a centralized Germany.

The French newspapers are also echoing the same sentiment in the wake of reports by both General Eisenhower and Byron Price, President Truman's special investigator, blaming the French for blocking all solution of occupation problems in Germany by insisting on the economic dismemberment of the defeated Reich.

According to the same source, the American military government in Berlin, on Friday, bluntly charged that France's uncompromising attitude toward Germany and other occupation powers is blocking Allied efforts to bring about economic recovery in the defeated nation.

The charge was so made by Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, Deputy American Military Governor in his official report to Washington. He painted a dismal picture of hardship, unemployment and hunger for the Germans this winter. And much of this, he said, was due to the French refusal to join with the other occupation powers in treating Germany as a single economic unit.

Before he left the United States forces in Europe, General Eisenhower called for the re-establishment of a central administration for the four zones of Germany, according to another report from Melbourne. The report says that owing to French opposition the construction of a unified Germany administration has reached a deadlock. Two laws put before the Allied Control Council could not be promulgated because of French objection. These were for the provision of central administration and a plea to allow the formation of trades unions.

Iranian Rebels Push Near to Caspian Sea

The latest broadcast from San Francisco reveals that the Iranian rebels in the northern part of the country have marched on Resht near the Caspian Sea.

Said Threatened by Soviets

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 30.—A spokesman of the Iranian embassy declared yesterday that Russia had threatened to reinforce Red Army garrisons in northern Iran if fresh Iranian troops moved into that troubled area where insurgent activities reportedly spread to a third province.

In Washington, the Iranian Ambassador quoted a Russian note to Iran as saying that bloodshed would result if more Iranian forces moved northward.

Allied Relief Force Sought

After meeting with President Truman on Thursday the Iranian Ambassador in Washington said that the Russians had refused to allow Persian troops to advance northward from Teheran, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

The text of the Soviet reply to the Iranian request for the Allies to send reinforcements to Azerbaijan was delivered the same night to the British Foreign Office by the Iranian Legation in London.

Negotiating With Britain

The Syrian Prime Minister announced Friday that negotiations were taking place with Great Britain for the evacuation of all British troops in Syria, according to a Damascus report.

OUTLAWING ATOMIC BOMB

Nobel Prize Winner Urey Wants It Dumped in the River

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Harold C. Urey, famous chemist, yesterday recommended that the atomic bomb be outlawed throughout the world and that all material from which it could be made be dumped in the river, "if that's what it takes to prevent its military use." The alternative, he said, is dire disaster. Urey is a Nobel prize winner from the University of Chicago.

The Senate atomic energy committee also heard Major General L. R. Groves, head of the Manhattan engineers project which guided the production of the bomb, estimate that it would take another nation 15 to 20 years to develop the atomic bomb in secrecy.

Most Americans Support Present Allied System Of Control Over Japan

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, December 1.—The majority of Americans seem to be satisfied with the present system of Allied control over Japan, according to the results of a recent Gallup Poll. To the question of whether the control over Japan should be maintained under the present system or turned over to a commission composed of representatives of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China, 60 per cent backed continuation of the present system, 27 per cent preferred a joint allied commission and 13 per cent were indifferent.

Policy of Australia On Japan Outlined

Bringing About of Democratic Government, Institutions, Stressed by Evatt

In a statement issued through the Australian legation in Washington, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Evatt, who has been in Washington for the meetings of the Allied Far Eastern Advisory Commission, outlined Australia's policy toward Japan, according to a broadcast on Saturday from Melbourne.

Dr. Evatt said that during the first phase of the work of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, a large number of suggestions on basic policy had been proposed and that a majority of these came from the Australian delegation. He said that the main purpose of the Australian proposal have been to emphasize the importance of bringing about democratic government, and democratic institutions in Japan, and destroying any economic basis on which Japan might set up a new war machine.

Giving details of the Australian delegation's proposals, Dr. Evatt's statement said that a democratic and peaceful, and not merely peaceful, but a responsible government should be set up in Japan.

This task should be recognized as the duty of all Allied Powers, and it should be laid down as a positive duty of Japanese officials to protect the liberty and freedom of the individual.

The statement supported the terms of the Potsdam declaration, and stressed that the military influence in Japan should be totally eliminated. One Australian proposal particularly sought strong provisions concerning the armament industry so that Japan may not even return those industries which might enable her to rearm.

Other Australian proposals were designed to strengthen the power of the Allied Supreme Commander in Japan. The statement said that while it may be convenient for the machinery of the Japanese government to be used it should be the commander's continuous objective to require changes in that governmental machinery whenever he considers it necessary. The commander, therefore, must be authorized to act independently of the Japanese government whenever he thinks it essential.

Australia also urged that the principle of sterner justice to all war criminals as laid down at Potsdam should be emphasized in basic policy.

The delegation attached great importance to the encouragement of trades unions and peasants' organizations as it is considered that this activity is the most effective means of bringing about a true democracy.

On economic questions, the delegation proposed that Japan's purchases abroad should be subject to the prior requirements of the Allied nations.

It was also considered that Japanese authorities should give the Allied nations equal treatment in the domestic and overseas trade and commerce with Japan. The delegation urged that the great monopolies should be dissolved and replaced by organizations which would widen the basis of control and ownership.

Fapi Legal in Tientsin

The Chinese fapi, national currency note, is to be the legal tender note in Tientsin from Saturday, it was disclosed in an order issued by Office of the Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance in Tienstin, according to a Chungking report the same day. The order instructed all Government offices and public organizations to accept only the fapi for payment.

Ships For Trade With China

Japan may be allowed to resume construction of ships under 5,000 tons for trade with China, according to a Chungking report on Saturday.

Only One Path for Japan—Coeffo rt With Allies

Notwithstanding Prime Minister Shidehara's glum report on the situation, the Japanese must rise in active cooperation with the Allies, for in this step is the sole hope of Japan, declared Steven Gray in his commentary broadcast from New Delhi. Joint effort with the occupation authorities is also a duty, the commentator points out, stressing in conclusion that this and this move alone can bring into existence a newer and better Japan. His comment follows:

In Japan, an extraordinary session of the Diet is meeting to deliberate on measures designed to enable the country to rise from the ruins in which her militarists have laid her. At such a time, it is well to remember how the whole future of Japan depends upon wholehearted cooperation with the Allies.

The truth of this statement has been made plain. Shidehara has expressed this in a speech to the Diet that Japan has been defeated and has surrendered unconditionally. Japan has no initiative in home and foreign policies apart from the will of the Allies. The whole future course for Japan is being directed by the Commander of the Allied occupation forces in Japan. Japan's social, political, cultural and economic lives are now being shaped by the Allied leaders. Orders have been issued by the Supreme Allied Commander which cover every detail in Japanese life. The Army and the Navy have been abolished, and the Imperial Headquarters and the General Staff have been abolished. The Gendermerie and the Special Police have been done away with.

The function of the police now is not to hunt down dangerous thoughts but to round up burglars and criminals. All criminals are to be punished. They are already being rounded up, those guilty of planning the war as well as those guilty of atrocities against Allied prisoners of war.

Schools Demilitarized

The schools in Japan have been demilitarized. Military exercises have been abolished in the schools. Schools are not to exist any longer to indoctrinate the people with militaristic ideas, but to teach the people to be good citizens of the country, to express their ideas and to take their proper share in the government of the country.

The Imperial Constitution must be revised, the Allied leaders say, if Japan is to become democratic and peace-loving, and orders have gone forward for the revision of the Constitution.

Industry and commerce march no longer toward militarism. The financiers have proved to be as great an enemy of peace as the militarists. Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and the rest must work for the betterment of the country.

Labor movements are being encouraged. Every sphere of Japanese life is being transformed.

Even before Japan acknowledged defeat and surrendered unconditionally, it could not be realized by all Japanese that Japan was isolated. The rest of the world was united in winning cooperation with democratic powers. Japan had been left friendless and alone when the Axis powers in Europe surrendered. From that time forward there was no hope for Japan in international relations, except in cooperation with Britain, America and Russia.

It is well that Baron Shidehara stressed to the Diet Japan's hopelessness to do anything contrary to the will of the Allies. Some people think that Shidehara was unduly emphatic in dealing with this point, but it is good for the Japanese people to face these facts squarely. There is no use living in a world of fancy and refusing to face unpleasant realities. Even yet, many in Japan avoid the words "defeat" and "unconditional surrender" and use all kinds of phrases instead. But the results and the consequences cannot be avoided. The result of the war means that Japan's whole destiny now depends upon cooperation with the Allies.

But there is certainly a brighter side which Prime Minister Shidehara could have dealt with in discussing the results of the defeat and surrender of Japan. Where will this cooperation with the Allies lead Japan? That has been stated clearly by the allied leaders. Cooperation with the Allies is Japan's one hope for the future, but it is more than that. It is through this cooperation that Japan is to become demo-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. President Mum On Hurley's Charge

Ex-Envoy Claims Soviets Back China's Desire for Free and Democratic Government

President Truman at his press conference Friay declined to express his opinion on the accusation made by former Ambassador to China, Major General Patrick Hurley, according to a Washington report.

The President told the press that General George C. Marshall, newly appointed special envoy to China, would leave in three or four days to take up his new duties. He said that Marshall's instructions "now being worked out would be publicly released in part at a later date.

Bares More Facts

Major General Hurley said Thursday that he had reached an understanding with the Russian Goverhment, never before made public, with regard to an agreement between China and the Soviet Union and that this led to the Chinese-Russian Treaty of last summer, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Hurley also stated that there was no question that Russia supports the announced United States policy of unifying anti-Japanese military forces in China, and of upholding Chinese aspirations for a free and democratic government. But he ssid that this policy had been opposed and hampered by professional diplomats.

Chennault Lands Hurley

Kyodo-AP

FORT WORTH, Texas, November 29.—Major General Chennault today praised General Petrick Hurley's stand and said "I was glad to see he placed the issue squarely before the American people with his release of reasons for his resignation" as representative to China.

"The issue I refer to is whether policies of our President and our Congress will be implemented out there (China) or whether they will be nullified by a few individuals in the State and War Departments.

"Now is the time when we must decide what our policy will be in the Far East. Having made that decision, we must implement it 100 per cent with all of our efforts and our force."

Internees Try Suicide

Hundreds of internees held in Sweden have attempted to commit suicide rather than be returned to Russian occupied territory, according to an AP report from Stockholm on Saturday. The dispatch said the prisoners attacked themselves with knives, razors, bits of glass and sharp stones as the Swedish police were preparing to move them to a Russian deportation ship. Included in the group are Germans, Poles, Austrians and internees from various Baltic states.

Eisenhower Sends Message

Indicating that he will not return to Germany before taking up his new duty as U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Dwight Eisenhower has sent a farewell message to his troops in Europe, according to a Washington report on Saturday. His message said: "To each of you, good bye, good luck and my undying thanks."

DIET TODAY

On Sunday no Diet sessions were held. The Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives will be opened at 10 a.m. today. Koku Kawasaki, Mitsugi Tanaka and Tetsutaro Hamano, Progressives, Shogo Suzuki, Independent, Takeo Kimura, Liberal, Shoichi Miyake, Social Democratic, Sannojo Nakamura, Progressive, Isaji Tanaka, Independent, Kiroku Oguchi, Liberal, and Katsu Sakamoto, Social Democratic, are scheduled to interpellate the Government at the Budget Committee plenary sessions. The House of Peers will hold its plenary session on Tuesday to continue further interpellation on the Government policy.

WANT ELECTION POSTPONED

Niigata Assembly Men to Make Proposal to Shidehara

The Niigata Prefectural Assembly passed with a majority vote of 26 against 2 a resolution demanding postponement of the general election of the members of the House of Representatives until the stabilization of the food supply situation, at its plenary session held Saturday.

The resolution will be submitted by President Shirai of the Assembly to Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara.

The resolution follows:

"Under the present strained food supply situation, the people of the prefecture are wholly occupied in efforts to preserve their life, and thus have no time o hink of political questions. The Government should, therefore, consider a way to postpone the general election unless the stabilization of the food supply situation is in sight."

FIRST FROST CHILLS TOKYO

Heralding the arrival of winter, the first frost of this year covered the roofs of shacks and whitened the vegetable gardens in Tokyo on Sunday morning.

Predicting the arrival of cold weather, Weatherman Mori of the Central Meteorological Observatory said, "As the high atmospheric pressure which formed in the lower reaches of the Yellow River has swept over Japan Proper and the Ogasawara Islands, the Pacific coast is enjoying fine weather while a strong northwest wind is blowing on the Japan Sea coast with first snow or rain in some place. Due to the arrival of high atmospheric pressure, typical in winter, the temperature at 6 a.m. Sunday was 2.8 degrees centigrade which was two to six degrees lower than average years. In this kind of weather the people living on the Pacific coast will usually witness fine weather though the temperature will become particularly low at night."

Advising the people to prepare for winter, the weatherman further said. "Frost may be experienced for a few days, so it is advisable that farmers take proper measures to prevent damage to crops."

NOTICE

Due to disruption of the electric power supply, today's issue of the Nippon Times has been unavoidably cut down to two pages.

Rudolf Hess Admits Faking Amnesia Hoax

Makes Sensational Statement In Court and Is Ready To Stand Trial

Rudolf Hess admitted on Friday before the war crimes trial in Nuremburg, that he has been faking Amnesia, according to a San Francisco report.

He said that he had been doing it for tactical reasons, but that he now wants to bear full responsibility for anything that he has done and be tried with the 19 other Hitler henchmen.

The action of Hitler's close friend in admitting his attempted hoax came during a sensational session of the trial and followed the testimony of the first actual witness. The witness was Major General Erwing Lausen. He was chief assistance to Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, mysterious head of the German counter intelligence service.

The General said that the Admiral hated Hitler and that the Nazis long planned Hitler's assassination. Lausen testified that the German army was ordered to kill all captured Russian commissars, and all captured Red Army soldiers who could be identified as Communists.

He put a finger on former Nazi foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop as the man who arranged the uprising in Poland so that the German army could move in to exterminate the Poles and Jews. He told of a plot to murder French generals.

These disclosures startled and angered the defendants. Hermann Goering shouted for a recess that the general was a traitor that the Nazis had overlooked in their purge in July of 1940.

Torture Pictures Shown

Kyodo-AP

NUREMBERG, December 1.—Ghastly scenes of Nazi concentration camps were shown in motion pictures to the international military tribunal on November 29 and some Hitlerite leaders on trial sat with averted eyes.

Those refusing to look included financial wizard Hjalmar Schacht and wily diplomat Frax von Papen while Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz glanced only occasionally. Reichsmashal Hermann Goering watched intently and Rudolf Hess also was showing his first interest since the trial began.

Statehood For Hawaii

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday indicated he would not make an early recommendation favoring statehood for Hawaii. At a news conference, he said he was "not necessarily against statehood" but intimated that he was disturbed over the "economic control that five families exert over there."

India Storm Damage Big

Kyodo-AP

BOMBAY, November 30.—Considerable loss of life and extensive damage from Wednesday's earthquake-borne tidal waves was reported today from the Makran coast near Karachi. One hamlet was reported washed away and Pashi and Omara were said to be still under water.

U.S., Soviets Negotiate On Abolition in Korea Of Split Allied Control

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, December 1.—Negotiations have been opened between U.S. and Soviet authorities on abolition of the divided control of Korea. Lieutenant General Hodge, Commander of the U.S. Forces in Korea, discussing the proposed removal of the 38 N. Latitude dividing line, said that the talks must center around the problems of reopening communications between the two areas, control of Korean economy, exchange of goods and freedom of travel. He expressed hope that all inconveniences caused by the unnatural barrier would soon be removed.

Terauchi Surrenders To Adm. Mountbatten

Ceremony Is Held Outside The Portico of Governor's Palace in Cochin-China

Kyodo-AP

RANGOON, November 30.—Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, invalid Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions of Asia, formally surrendered to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten yesterday.

Terauchi turned over the long and short swords dating back to the 13th and 15th centuries in a ceremony held outside the portico of the palace of the governor general of Cochin-China.

Continued illness of the Japanese field-marshal forestalled efforts to move him to Singapore to yield his weapons, the symbol of authority from the Japanese Emperor. The physical surrender of troops was made after Japan capitulated.

Meanwhile, the All-India radio said Terauchi had become insane and said he was not fit to surrender to Mountbatten. Terauchi was reported under constant medical care.

Yamashita Defends Himself

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 30.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita today told his trial court that he neither ordered nor condoned the Japanese atrocities in the Philippines and would punish perpetrators if he had the power.

The conqueror of Singapore muttered, "If I could have foreseen these things I would have concentrated all my efforts to prevent them."

He declared in a 45-minute speech that he had inferior troops who badly needed training and discipline—which under pressure of attack by superior American forces he had no way to control them.

Forced to Behead Fliers

Kyodo-AP

KWAJALEIN, November 30.—A Japanese colonel testified today that Imperial army discipline was so strict that if men disobeyed orders to behead American fliers they would have been executed.

Colonel Chisato Oishi admitted in the trial of 10 Japanese officers charged with complicity in beheading five American airmen on Mille atoll that he issued the orders sending three of the five to death.

SEEKING HIDDEN ASSETS

SCAP Orders 29 Banks, Firms to Report Big Contributions

TOKYO, (AP) December 1.—In a search for concealed assets, SCAP today ordered 29 banks and companies, closed since September 30, to report all contributions in excess of ¥25,000 to relief or welfare organizations since January 1, 1945.

Behind the action was a disclosure that the Manchuria Heavy Industry Development Company, one of the 29, "contributed" ¥300,000,000 to the Manchuria Refugee Relief Association in August, about the time the war ended. The company, said SCAP authorities, had close connection with the Kwantung army in China and was the "economic brain" of Japanese interests in Manchuria.

Officials said that they sought to determine whether any companies were using corporate funds for purposes contrary to the Allied policy or concealing assets normally subject to reparations or taxation.

Backs World Government

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told delegates to the United Nations Preparatory Commission that he hoped to see a world government whose representatives would be elected by the people, according to a London report on Thursday. Bevin stated that scientific developments have made national boundaries look silly, and he declared that he thought a parliament of men and a federation of the world could be established.

Advance Chiang Unit Reportedly Arrives At Changchun Base

Airborne Nationalists Land at Airfield; Chinchow Being Readied for Entry

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, December 1.—The advance unit of airborne Nationalist troops arrived at Changchun airfield today, according to unconfirmed neutral sources. Informed circles believe that this advance unit is the ground corps for the airfield.

On the other hand, the China Times, British newspaper, reported that the Chinchow airfield is ready for the arrival of Nationalist troops, and that the governors of three provinces out of the nine provinces of Manchuria have gathered at Chinchow.

Opposes Stationing of Troops

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, December 1.—The Democratic League of China will oppose the stationing of any foreign troop in China, the League's spokesman declared, today.

"We protest against the postponement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Manchuria," he further said. "This delay is due to the preparations necessitated by both the National and Soviet Governments, but it is a violation of the China-Soviet Treaty. The people of Manchuria are supporting General Chang Hsueh-liang and the Democratic League of China will demand the immediate release of the General at the meeting of the Joint Political Council to be opened soon.

"The league supports a plan for establishing a coalition government in Manchuria, and will advise the withdrawal of both National and Communist troops from Manchuria, leaving the maintenance of peace and order to the police forces. The league also desires the United States and Britain to mediate to end the Chinese civil war by forming a joint committee.

Protest Civil Warfare

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 1—Students numbering 6,000 at Kunming on November 29 struck in protest against China's civil strife and urged the Nationalists and Communists to stop fighting immediately and begin talking peace.

Indonesians Bombed By RAF With Rockets

British planes attacked with rockets and bombs against Indonesian guns which buried 95 shells into the Ambawara camp area where Allied refugees have been gathered, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Saturday. five of them British soldiers, have been killed in the shelling and 34 were wounded.

Meanwhile, news from Sydney revealed that much unrest still exists in Java according to reports from Batavia.

Two battalions of Gurkhas with the help of Japanese tanks are now clearing the district of Bandoeng with several hundred Japanese keeping order in Bandoeng itself. However, sniping by Indonesian troops are said to be still continuing and the hotel used as British headquarters there is reported as virtually besieged.

According to a Melbourne broadcast, General Christison, who has just returned from a tour of Sumatra, gave his views of the situation there as grave, with the population on the island also demanding independence.

Anderson To Visit Washington

Harry Anderson, vice-president of General Motors, has announced that he will go to Washington for a conference next Tuesday regarding the strike which has completely tied up the company's automobile production according to a Washington report on Saturday. The meeting was called by the Federal Conciliation Service. Earlier president Charles Wilson said that the company will meet with the union only if it halted the illegal picketing and modified its wage demand.

P.I. House To Moot Bill

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—A bill setting the date of Philippine elections on or before next May 28 is scheduled to come before the House December 10. The committee reported out the bill after hearing testimony by Brigadier General Cerlos Romulo, P.I. President Commission in Washington, Richard Ely, special assistant to High Commissioner Paul V. V. McNutt and Warren Gariner, of the State Department.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1945

Reform of the Privy Council

In the discussions concerning the revision of the Constitution which are now being conducted in various quarters, the problem of reforming or abolishing the Privy Council has come to assume considerable importance. Established in 1888 as an organ to deliberate on the draft of the present Constitution, the Privy Council has continued as the highest advisory body to the Emperor. The body enjoys a position independent of both the Cabinet and the Diet, and the propriety of such an independent position has come to be widely questioned. But Article LVI of the present Constitution provides that "the Privy Councillors shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of state when they have been consulted by the Emperor", and as long as this provision of the Constitution stands, the Privy Council cannot be touched.

The situation would not be important if the function of the Privy Council remained purely advisory, but in practice the Privy Council is in a position to make fateful decisions affecting the destiny of the nation. According to the Ordinance for the Organization of the Privy Council, the Privy Council is empowered to pass decisions concerning: (1) matters coming within its competence by virtue of the Imperial House Law and the Imperial House Ordinances, (2) drafts of amendments to the Constitution and questions relating to the interpretation of the Constitution, (3) laws and ordinances supplementary to the Constitution, (4) revision of the organization of the Privy Council and regulations for the conduct of its business, (5) Imperial Ordinances based on Articles VIII and LXX concerning emergency ordinances on general affairs and finance, (6) conclusion of treaties, (7) proclamation of a state of siege in accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution, (8) important Imperial Ordinances on education, (9) important Imperial Ordinances on the organization of government offices and other regulations of a similar nature, (10) Imperial Ordinances concerning the standards for honors and amnesties, and (11) other matters specially submitted by the Emperor.

These items embrace matters which vitally affect the destiny of the nation, such as alteration of the order of succession to the Throne and the institution of a Regency, and the exercise of the Imperial prerogatives to declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. Altogether apart from the question of what the Imperial prerogatives should be, whatever they should happen to be, it is unfortunate that their exercise is not subject to the advice of a more popularly responsible and democratic body than the Privy Council.

The Privy Council as now constituted and with its present powers was intended to serve as an organ of mature deliberation free from the current of passing popular whims. But the recent history of Japan is replete with examples of how special interests have taken advantage of this organization to carry out their policies behind the backs of the people. The existence of the Privy Council, therefore, is a standing testimony to the dangers of not trusting the Diet. For, as the militarists made use of the Imperial prerogative of Supreme Command to evade the control of the Cabinet, the bureaucrats availed themselves of the Privy Council to pursue their policies independently and in defiance of the popular aspirations. If the Privy Council is to be an asylum for superannuated bureaucrats devoid of power, there is no harm done, but if the Privy Council is to be more than that, it is irreconcilable with the democratic conduct of national affairs.

There is wisdom in the Emperor enjoying the services of a multitude of counsellors capable of independent and mature deliberation. There is also merit in the division of powers among the various branches of the Government. By no means should the Diet monopolize all authority. But the exercise of the Imperial prerogatives should never be left in the hands of a body like the Privy Council which is not amenable to popular control through elected representatives, for otherwise there is danger that the Imperial prerogatives will be abused by special interests.

Many of the functions which the Privy Council is now performing may well be left to it. But such vital matters as decision concerning the exercise of the Imperial prerogatives must not be left as they now are. Amendment of Article XIII of the Constitution, which deals with the Imperial prerogatives, would tackle the problem at the core. If this key article should be left unchanged, the authority or the composition of the Privy Council must be drastically changed through amendment of Article LVI of the Constitution so that control over the exercise of the Imperial prerogatives will never be usurped by special interests who do not represent the true will of the people.

Coeffort With Allies Is Japan's Only Path

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic, that the people of Japan are to find their rightful share in the government of their country and cooperate with the nations of world on the basis of equality to keep the peace of the world.

This bright hope for the future has been welcomed as the birth of a new and more glorious Japan as the dawn of a new era of enlightenment.

Difficulties Must Be Faced

There are difficulties to be faced, ideological difficulties as well as economic. Old modes of thought cannot be changed in a day. It is difficult for the ordinary man in Japan to think of militarism as an evil when up to yesterday he had been taught to believe it was the holy mission of Japan to rule the world. But that is what must be done. Such misconceptions must be done away with completely, and in Japan itself the work of changing the whole shape of the country's social, political, economic and cultural structure goes on with the cooperation of the Allies.

But at the present, it would seem that all this has been done by the Allied occupation authorities with the leaders of Japanese life standing by idly and passively. It would be wrong if Shidehara's emphasis on the hopelessness of Japan should be interepreted by the Japanese people in this way, and it is for this reason that we would have wished that Shidehara had stressed not only the negative side of cooperation with the Allies but also that cooperation with the Allies was a duty, not just something which cannot possibly be avoided at the moment.

That cooperation with the Allies is to be not only Japan's only hope, but wholehearted cooperation with the Allies can bring into existence a newer and a better Japan.

RADIO PROGRAM

Monday, December 3

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATS; 1300—Guy Lombardo; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Date With the Duke; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Charlie McCarthy; 1630—Command Performance; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—To Be Announced; 1730—Music From America; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Victor Borge; 1900—Normin Corwin Drama; 1930—James Melton; 2000—G. I Journal; 2030—Suspense; 2100—Philadelphia Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Music; 0730—Listener's Opinion; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—Music; 1200—News; 1215—Pipe organ; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330-1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1655—Music; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Gramophone music; 1830—English conversation; 1930—Request Concert; 2000—Farmers' Evening; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1[illegible]0 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current Topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Narration; 1930—Drama; 2100—Diet Hour.

EASTERN EUROPE

Trend Toward Democracy Noted; Allied Cooperation Showing Results

"It is in fact, one of the most encouraging signs that has developed since the meeting of the foreign ministers in London. And if other governments of eastern Europe would show their proof of democratic intelligence, it is a good fortune for the future. It means that we can get along more speedily with building the peace in this important area of Europe.

"There have been other encouraging signs of practical Allied cooperation in facing the problems of eastern Europe. Only a short time ago, the United States gave de facto recognition to another government in this region; the Government of Austria. And today, dispatches from the United States occupation headquarters in Germany reveal that we are going to take same practical steps to help the Austrian people in their democratic re-birth. After this month, United States food shipments to Austria are going to be tripled. In other countries of eastern Europe, the United States is following the same methods that it has taken in the case of Hungary; the method of objective fact finding. For example, the special envoy of Secretary of State Byrnes is now in Bulgaria and will soon go to Rumania. He is Mark Gestridge, the former editor of the well-known United States newspaper, the Walcott Courier Journal, and a man well trained in getting at the facts of the situation.

"The Bulgarian election is scheduled for November 18 and this United States observer is determining whether the Bulgarian and the Rumanian Governments will guarantee free and honest elections. For it is on this basis that the United States and Hungary are exchanging diplomatic representatives.

It is interesting to note that the Hungarian Minister to the United States will be a man whom the United States troops liberated from the notorious Nazi concentration camp at Dachau.

Dispatches from Budapest say that following the Hungarian elections, the Government of Hungary will move for the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Vatican also.

"These events, of course, are part of Europe is putting its political house in order.

"During the coming months, other countries besides Hungary will hold elections. These of course, include Austria, which we mentioned before, where elections have been set for November 20 and Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia. If the present trend is followed, if these countries establish through democratic processes governments which are truly representative of the will of their peoples, then one of the main obstacles in building a permanent Peace will be done away with.

"These important events in Hungary and Austria are indications that Allied cooperation is showing results and that these governments in eastern Europe are shaping their future on the basis of democracy.

"There are also indications in the Western Hemisphere today of a very close cooperation among the American republics. This has to do with the situation in Brazil, following the resignation of President Vargas.

"Secretary of State Byrnes has announced that the United States Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, Adolph Berle, has been instructed to carry on normal relations with the new Brazilian Government. Secretary Byrnes said that the questions of recognition of this Government does not arise since events in Brazil are following the normal procedure established through the laws of that country.

Secretary Byrnes announced that the decision of the United States to continue normal relations with the new Brazilian Government was taken after full consultation with the republics of the hemisphere. This is just one more example of the method of consultation and joint action which is the strength of the inter American system.

"Cooperation or cooperative action, let's say on a world scale, in connection with all the important matters of our times, has been urged by a large United States labor union. This is the Congress of Industrial Organization whose executive board finished its meeting in Washington last week.

"The Union declared that control of atomic energy should be placed, not in the hands of one nation or a group of nations but with the United Nations Organization. The Union statement urges that scientific knowledge regarding the unofficial uses of the new energy be made a common property throughout the free world. As for the atomic bomb, the statement says, the knowledge now held by the United States is limited and it advocates a general international agreement outlining the use of such bombs. And we were sure tonight that the important road of the United Nations organization is to contribute to a greater proportion just in such actions as these.

(End)

Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

One significant feature of the Diet on Saturday was the absence of the War and Navy Ministers, who always were present at the past 88 sessions.

In recent years, the military rose to power and put the whole nation under its control. Until the military lost its structure by defeat, the War and Navy Ministers ruled the Diet. But on November 30, the War and Navy Ministers disappeared from the Diet. Their absence, which did not cause much of a stir, cleared the Diet of former heavy pressure.

Yet the bill for a resolution respecting war responsibility of Diet members submitted to the House of Representatives Saturday was quite ironical. The same attitude as they had taken toward the military is now being taken by the people toward them. Separate resolutions were submitted by the Progressive and Liberal Parties. The Social Democratic Party supported the Liberal resolution. Finally with 178 votes against 45, the Progressive Party's resolution was adopted. The Liberal Party demanded the resignation of the leaders of the House of Representatives, but the Liberal Party was lukewarm, asking only that the members act according to their political conscience.

"Although the public no longer regard the present members of the Lower House as their representatives, the members are still thinking that they are permitted to act as they like as Diet members.

That is the liberty the Diet members are thinking of! The Diet is thus becoming farther separated from the people. President Ichiro Hatoyama of the Liberal Party, which calls the Progressive party reactionary, was attacked by a member of the Progressive Party who said, "all members should decide their attitude with the "mental state of a clear mirror". This expression was used by Ichiro Hatoyama, some 10 years ago when he was the Education Minister, in explaining his stand against the criticism of his infringement of the autonomy of the Kyoto Imperial University.

Independent members, and a group of honest members of the Progressive Party are insisting upon the total resignation of all members. The members will realize that if they all withdraw, such an attitude will be advantageous at the coming election.

On Saturday, Giichi Matsumura brought out the question of controlling the Communists at the plenary session of the House of Peers. He approves the existence of the Communist Party, but says that the public cannot bear its principle of abolishing the Emperor system. He urged a regulation to control the cricitisms of the Emperor system. But in reply, Justice Minister Iwata said that the Government had no intention of formulating such regulations, leaving the matter to the judgment of public opinion.

This might have made the people think that, replacing the Privy Council, the House of Peers will become the watchman of the Constitution. But the people will prove that they fully understand the present situation and that public opinion is superior in judgment. Politics not based on the people cannot be called democratic politics.

For the House of Peers to gain the confidence of the people, it must first open its doors, and allow its members to breathe the outside air. The House of Peers is a gathering of old men, who have a tendency to wrap themselves up in fur coats to avoid even a slight draught from a crack in the building.

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SITTING IN ON THE DIET

A resolution demanding the resignation of members who cooperated with the Tojo administration, submitted by Ichiro Hatoyama and 25 others of the Liberal Party, and another resolution on war responsibility, presented by Fusajiro Ichinomiya and 19 others of the Progressive Party, marked the plenary session of the House of Representatives held Saturday afternoon.

The plenary session was opened at 2:56 p.m., and as the two resolutions were submitted to the House, Seijun Ando, Liberal, rose to explain the purpose of his party's resolution.

"The first problem to be solved for Japan's rebirth is the clarification of war responsibility. The army and navy have been dissolved, and financial and other circles are already investigating the war crime, but it is regrettable that in the House of Representatives no solution has yet been made on this vital issue," he said. "The members of the House of Representatives feel their moral responsibility to the Throne and also to the public, but political responsibility is quite another matter. Are not those members who cooperated with the Tojo military clique ashamed of themselves?

"They might be said to have utilized the people's patriotism to further their own interests. They formed the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which recommended candidates for election, and interfered in the election. Of course the recommended candidates have no responsibility. But those who cooperated with the military clan and oppressed public speech should not be pardoned. Even though they might speak of democracy today, the people will not be cheated again. Such members should resign from the House. There is a tendency for the Government to try to evade its responsibility. It was so with all the wartime Cabinets, and the same applies to the Shidehara Cabinet.

"Thus it is the first requisite to open a special court to try those responsible for the war in order to effect a real democratic administration."

Kotaro Sakuta, Progressive, also rose to explain the purpose of his party's resolution, urging the formation of a special investigation commission by revising the Diet Law so that the question of war responsibility can be thoroughly probed.

Chozaburo Mizutani of the Social Democratic Party was the first to deliver an address in support of the resolutions. "The men responsible for the war, war criminals and those responsible for defeat, must be considered separately," he said. "Those responsible for the war are such persons who caused the unjust war to satisfy their Imperialistic ambition; those responsible for defeat are those who led the war to defeat because of their poor war guidance; and war criminals are those who committed various evil acts taking advantage of their positions during the war and in the confusion following termination of hostilities.

"Those of the House of Representatives who have to bear responsibility are those who guided politics, becoming one with the Government, or to speak concretely, the high officials of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Dai Nippon Seijikai, who supported and flattered the military and bureaucrats, ignored the public's wishes and oppressed freedom of speech. We, the Social Democratic Party, demand that such persons should be deprived of their civil right, so that they can never again take any political responsibility. I believe the high officials of the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association and other organs during the war should bear responsibility."

Yu Miyazawa, Progressive, was the next speaker. He said he could not support either resolution and that the entire people should shoulder the responsibility.

Then it was decided to take a vote on the two resolutions. First, the resolution proposed by the Progressive Party was put to vote, and approved by a majority, but when the resolution presented by the Liberal Party was put to vote, it was rejected by a majority.

The resignations submitted by Gonichi Naganuma, Sekiya Ino, Kingoro Hashimoto, Shinichi Moriya, Masamichi Royama, Gisaburo Murasawa, Seigi Morita, Kenzo Saito, Magozayemon Takano and Eijiro Kondo, all Independents, and Otoji Tsunematsu, Progressive, were taken up, and unanimously approved.

The Government bill for revising the Election Law was submitted to the House of Representatives.

The session adjourned at 5 p.m.

Carriers As Transports

In an effort to speed up redeployment of troops to the United Staes, four converted aircraft carriers are now serving as troops transports for officers and enlisted men of the Eighth Army returning to the United States. The carrier "Takanis Bay," which arrived at 1:15 p.m. Thursday afternoon, sailed out of Yokohama harbor at 7 a.m. Friday after loading 94 officers and 933 enlisted men in the near record time of a single afternoon. Three other carriers are scheduled to leave Tokyo Bay within 48 hours with 4557 officers and enlisted men. The carriers Lexington and Intrepid, with 1650 and 1950 troops respectively, will dock at San Francisco, while the Long Island, carrying 257 returnees, will head for San Diego. The Long Island is loading at Yokohama, and the other two carriers are being loaded at Yokosuka.

Gen. Eddleman Leaves Japan

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, November 30: After planning the amphibious combat movements for General Walter Krueger's Sixth Army from New Guinea to Japan, Brigadier General C. D. Eddleman, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, left Friday for Washington, D.C., to assume new duties in the Army-Navy Staff College. General Eddleman has been called to the school to revise amphibious doctrine, to which he will be able to contribute knowledge gained through his successful work in 17 operations from the Kiriwina and Woodlark Islands to Honshu. He will serve as a faculty and board members of the school. Colonel Harley B. West, who has been with the Sixth Army Operations section for two years, will take over General Eddleman's work.

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